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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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John Ploughman's Talk;

OR

PLAIN ADVICE FOR PLAIN PEOPLE.

BY C. H. SPURGEON.

TO THE IDLE.

It is of no more use to give advice to the idle than to pour water into a sieve; and as to improving them, one might as well try to fatten a greyhound. Yet, as The Old Book tells us to "cast our bread upon the waters," we will cast a hard crust upon these stagnant ponds; for there will be this comfort about it, if lazy fellows grow no better, we shall be none the worse for having warned them; for when we sow good sense, the basket gets none the emptier. We have a stiff bit of soil to plough when we chide with sluggards, and the crop will be of the smallest; but if none but good land were farmed, ploughmen would be out of work, so we'll put the plough into the furrow. Idle men are common enough, and grow without planting, but the quantity of wit among seven acres of them would never pay for raking; nothing is needed to prove this but their name and character; if they were not fools they would not be idlers; and though Solomon says, "The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can render a reason," yet in the eyes of every one else his folly is as plain as the sun in the sky. If I hit hard while speaking to them, it is because I know they can bear it, for if I had them down on the floor of the old barn, I might thrash many a day before I could get them out of the straw, and even the steam thrasher could not do it, it would kill them first; for laziness is in some people's bones, and will show itself in their idle flesh, do what you will with them.

Well, then, first and foremost, it strikes me that lazy people ought to have a large looking-glass hung up, where they are bound to see themselves in it; for sure, if their eyes are at all like mine, they would never bear to look at themselves long or often. The ugliest sight in the world is one of those thoroughbred loafers who would hardly hold up his basin if it were to rain porridge; and for certain would never hold up a bigger pot than he wanted filled for himself. Perhaps, if the shower should turn to be beer, he might wake himself up a bit; but he would make up for it afterwards. This is the slothful man in the Proverbs, who "hideth his hand in his bosom; it grieveth him to bring it again to his mouth." I say that men the like of this ought to be served like the drones which the bees drive out of the hives. Every man ought to have patience and pity for poverty; but for laziness, a long whip; or a turn at the treadmill might be better. This would be healthy physic for all sluggards; but there is no chance of some of them getting their full dose of this medicine, for they were born with silver spoons in their mouths, and, like spoons, they will scarce stir their own tea unless somebody lends them a hand. They are, as the old proverb says, "as lazy as Ludham's dog, that leaned his head against the wall to bark;" and, like lazy sheep, it is too much trouble for them to carry their own wool. If they could see themselves, it might by chance do them a world of good; but perhaps it would be too much trouble for them to open their eyes even if the glass were hung for them.

Everything in the world is of some use; but it would puzzle a doctor of divinity, or a philosopher, or the wisest owl in our steeple, to tell the good of idleness; that seems to me to be an ill wind that blows nobody any good—a sort of mud which breeds no eels, a dirty ditch which would not feed a frog. Sift a sluggard grain by grain, and you'll find him all chaff. I have heard men say, "Better do nothing than do mischief," bnt I am not even sure of that; that saying glitters well, but I don't believe it's gold; I grudge laziness even that pinch of praise, I say it is bad and bad altogether; for look ye, a man doing mischief is a sparrow picking corn—but a lazy man is a sparrow sitting on a nest full of eggs, which will turn to sparrows before long, and do a world of hurt. Don't tell me, I'm sure of it, that the rankest weeds on earth don't grow in the minds of those who are busy at wickedness, but in foul corners of idle men's imaginations, where the devil can hide away unseen like an old serpent as he is. I don't like our boys to be in mischief, but I would sooner see them up to their necks in the mud in their larks, than sauntering about with nothing to do. If the evil of doing nothing seems to be less to-day, you will find it out to be greater to-morrow; the devil is putting coals on the fire, and so the fire does not blaze, but depend upon it, it will be a bigger fire in the end. Idle people, you had need be your own trumpeters, for no one else can find any good in you to praise. I'd sooner see you through a telescope than anything else, for I suppose you would then be a long way off; but the biggest pair of spectacles in the parish could not see anything in you worth talking about. Moles, and rats, and weasels, there is something to be said for, though there's a pretty sight of them nailed up on our old barn, but as for you—well, you'll be of use in the grave, and help to make a fat church-yard, but no better song can I sing in your favor than this verse, as the parish clerk said, "all of my own composing:"

A good for nothing lazy lout,
Wicked within and ragged without,
Who can bear to have him about?
Turn him out! Turn him out!

"As vinegar to the teeth, and as smoke to the eyes," so is the sluggard to every man who is spending his sweat to earn an honest living, while these fellows let the grass grow up to their ankles, and stand cumbering the ground, as the Bible says.

A man who wastes his time and his strength in sloth offers himself to be a target for the devil, who is a wonderfully good rifleman, and will riddle the idler with his shots: in other words, idle men tempt the devil to tempt them. He who plays when he should work, has an evil spirit to be his playmate; and he who neither works nor plays is a workshop for satan. If the devil catch a man idle, he will set him to work, find him tools, and before long pay him wages. Is not this where the drunkenness comes from which fills our towns and villages with misery? Idleness is the key of beggary, and the root of all evil. Fellows have two stomachs for eating and drinking when they have no stomach for work. That little hole just under the nose swallows up in idle hours that money which should put clothes on the children's backs, and bread on the cottage table. We have God's word for it, that "the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty;" and to show the connection between them, it is said in the same verse, "and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags." I know it as well as I know that moss grows on an old thatch, that drunken, loose habits grow out of lazy hours. I like leisure when I can get it, but that's quite another thing; that's cheese and the other is chalk: idle folks never know what leisure means; they are always in a hurry and a mess, and by neglecting to work in the proper time, they always have a lot to do. Lolling about hour after hour, with nothing to do, is just making holes in the hedge to let the pigs through; and they will come through and no mistake, and the rooting they will do nobody knows but those who have to look after the garden. The Lord Jesus tells us himself that when men slept the enemy sowed the tares; and that hits the nail on the head, for it is by the door of slugglishness that evil enters the heart more often, it seems to me, than by any other. Our old minister used to say, "A sluggard is fine raw material for the devil; he can make anything he likes out of him, from a thief right up to a murderer." I'm not the only one that condemns the idle, for once when I was going to give our minister a pretty long list of the sins of one of our people that he was asking after, I began with "he's dreadfully lazy." "That's enough," said the old gentleman, "all sorts of sins are in that one; that's the sign by which to know a full-fledged sinner."

My advice to my boys has been, get out of the sluggard's way, or you may catch his disease, and never get rid of it. I am always afraid of their learning the ways of the idle, and am very watchful to nip anything of the sort in the bud; for you know it is best to kill the lion while it is a cub. Sure enough our children have all our evil nature about them, for you can see it growing of itself like weeds in a garden. Who can bring a clean thing out of the unclean? A wild goose never lays a tame egg. Our boys will be off to the green with the ne'er-do-wells unless we make it greener still at home for them, and train them up to hate the company of the slothful. Never let them go to the "Rose and Crown;" let them learn to earn a crown while they are young, and grow the roses in their father's garden at home. Bring them up bees and they will not be drones.

There is much talk about bad masters and mistresses nowadays, and I dare say that there is a good deal in it, for there's bad of all sorts now as there always was; another time, if I am allowed, I will have a say about that matter; but I am sure there is plenty of room for complaint against some among the working people too, especially upon this matter of slothfulness. You know we are obliged to plough with such cattle as we have found for us; but when I am set to work with some men, I'd as soon drive a team of snails, or go out rabbit hunting with a dead ferret. Why, you might sooner get blood out of a gatepost, or juice out of a cork, than work out of some of them; and yet they are always talking about their rights; I wish they would give an eye to their own wrongs, and not lean on the plough-handles. Lazy lie-a-beds are not workingmen at all, any more than pigs are bullocks, or thistles apple trees. All are not hunters that wear red coats, and all are not working men who call themselves so. I wonder sometimes that some of our employers keep so many cats who catch no mice. I would as soon drop my halfpence down a well as pay some people for pretending to work, who only fidget you and make your flesh crawl to see them all day creeping over a cabbage leaf. Live and let live, say I, but I don't include sluggards in that license; for they who will not work, neither let them eat.

Here, perhaps, is the proper place to say that some of the higher classes, as they are called, set a shamefully bad example in this respect; our great folks are some of them quite as lazy as they are rich, and often more so; the big dormice sleep as long and as sound as the little ones. Many a preacher buys or hires a sermon, so that he may save himself the trouble of thinking Is not this abominable laziness? Many of our squires have nothing to do but to part their hair in the middle; and many of the London grandees, ladies and gentlemen both alike, as I am told, have no better work than killing time. Now, they say the higher a monkey climbs, the more his tail is seen; and so the greater these people are, the more their idleness is noticed, and the more they ought to be ashamed of it. I don't say they ought to plough, but I do say that they ought to do something for the state, besides being like the caterpillars on the cabbage, eating up the good things; or like the butterflies, showing themselves off, but making no honey. I cannot be angry with these people somehow, for I pity them when I think of the stupid rules of fashion which they are forced to mind, and the vanity in which they weary out their days. I'd sooner by half bend my back double with hard work, than be a jack-a-dandy, with nothing to do but to look in the glass and see in it a fellow who never put a single potatoe into the nation's pot, but took a good many out. Let me drop on these Surry hills, worn out like my master's old brown mare, sooner than eat bread and cheese and never earn it; better die an honorable death, than live a good-for-nothing's life. Better get into my coffin, than be dead and alive, a man whose life is a blank.

However, it is not much ease that lazy people get by all their scheming, for they always take the most pains in the end; they will not mend the thatch, so they have to build a new cottage: they will not put the horse in the cart, and so have to drag it themselves. If they were wise, they would do their work well, so as to save doing it twice; and tug hard while they are in harness, so as to get the work out of the way. My advice is, if you don't like hard work, just pitch into it, settle it off, and have your turn at rest.

* * * * * *

Now I have come to the end of my tether. I am afraid I have been watering a dead stake, but I have done my best, and a king can do no more. An ant can never make honey if it works its heart out, and I shall never put my thoughts so prettily together as some do, book-fashion; but truth is truth, even when dressed in homespun, and so there is an end to my rigmarole.

—There are at present over twelve hundred colored people in St. Louis who have left their homes in Mississippi and Arkansas to emigrate to Kansas and have no means with which either to go on or to return.

Starvation in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The correspondents of the Press Association report that the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of the Skulebog District, County Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded to-day in a body to Croom, and obtained four cart loads of bread by the urgent representation of their extremity.

The streets of Cork are patrolled by mounted police, and the magistrates of that city have passed resolutions urging greater activity in suppressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of additional police.

At a meeting at Birkenhead yesterday, the Mayors presiding, it was resolved to raise a subscription for the Duchess of Marlborough fund.

Messrs Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to-day received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on the 16th instant.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Cork says that large bodies of men are parading the streets carrying black flags and loaves of bread stuck on poles, as symbols of the popular ideas and purposes on the food question among the masses who are out of work. Much anxiety is expressed as to the result of these threatening demonstrations, and fears are entertained of serious bread riots unless relief is immediately provided. The provision shops and bakeries either remain closed or under strong guard.

Despatches from Connemara say that serious rioting is also feared in that district and at Mann, owing to the determined resistance offered by the people to the process-servers. Fifty additional constables have been drafted at Connemara, and preparations are in progress to meet the violent popular outbreaks which are expected.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Yesterday at the Roman Catholic churches in the Diocese of Southwark a letter from the Bishop to the clergy on the subject of the distress in Ireland was read, and a fund collected, which, it is anticipated, will reach £1,000.

A strong force of constabulary, armed with swords, rifles and bayonets accompanied a process server to the district of Urris, in the northern part of the county Mayo, on Saturday. On attempting to serve notices to quit on the enraged tenants, a most determined attack was made on the process-server and his posse. So fierce was the onslaught that the police were almost overpowered, and were compelled to use the sword and bayonet liberally. As Limerick, in the days of Sarsfield, the women fought before the men, and many of them were severely wounded. The sight of the blood of the poor desperate women maddened the hearts of the men, and it was with difficulty that a terrible loss of life was avoided.

Grave apprehensions are entertained concerning the serving of ejectments on tenantry of the late Lord Leitrim in Mann, County Galway, to-day. There is little hope that bloodshed can be avoided. A large force of constabulary has been concentrated in Mann, which is situated in the bleak district of Connemara. The passions of the people are excited to a dangerous degree, and crowds are pouring in from the adjoining districts, all determined to resist eviction to extremities.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Dublin dispatch to the *Daily News* says, although the Government have summoned Messrs. Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to appear before the Court of Queens Bench, it is not expected that any further proceedings will be taken against them.

WHO ARE THE RICH MEN.—The "moneyed class," which some sensationalist pretend to dread so much, seems, after all, to be made up chiefly from the industrious portion of the poor-boy class. From statistics recently gathered in one of the oldest New England cities it appears that 94 per cent of the leading men in that community, the capitalists, bank presidents, railroad magnates, and leading merchants and manufacturers, were originally either farmer boys or poor boys of the cities and towns. They rushed their own fortunes by thrift, industry and intelligence; they made, and did not inherit, their wealth. The bondholders of to-day were struggling a generation ago to find out how to make both ends meet; the moneyed "aristocracy" of the generation to come are now hardening their palms by the use of the plow and manure fork.

The New Bible.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

This paper has given, from time to time, narratives of the progress and nature of the work of the revision of the so-called Authorized Version of the Bible as it was being conducted by the appointed committees in this country and in England. The work upon the New Testament is now completed, and those who have not followed the matter closely may be interested to learn something more of the details of the changes that will be made in both of the divisions of the Bible. Only a few of the most prominent can be given within the limits of a newspaper article. One of the changes made was in the matter of the headings of the chapters and the pages, in the paragraphs, italics and the punctuation. Another improvement included the removal of obsolete words. Thus vats is substituted for *fats*; haul for *hale*; capitals for *chapiters*; astonished for *astonied*; betray for *bewary*; magnificent for *magnificat*; delicacies for *delicates*; cloak for *cloke*; since for *sith*; lose for *leese*; hose for *hosen*; marketmen for *chapman*; umpire for *daysman*; sockets for *ouches*; drumming for *tabering*; ploughing for *earing*; hamstring for *hough*; plunder for *ravin*; and coat of mail for *habergon*. These are but few of many such words that will be removed, and the advantages of the change in making the meaning clear is obvious. The obsolete phrases that require change also are not few in number. In the present version, for example, the daughter of Herodias asks: "Give me, by and by, in a charger, the head of John the Baptist;" meaning, of course, "Give me forthwith the head of John the Baptist in a dish." Most persons know what is meant, but the meaning should be clear to the very ignorant also.

St. Paul is made to say, in the Authorized version: "Alexander the coppersmith did me much evil. The Lord reward him according to his works." This somewhat unchristian sentiment should be made to read: "The Lord will reward him according to his works." The version in use makes Moses slay the Egyptian who was smiting a Hebrew, where their voice is not heard, which should be made to speak of a "nation scattered and peeled;" "whose land the rivers have spoiled;" whereas he did say the "nation tall and shaven," "whose land the river divide." Some of the mistakes of translation are almost comical. Where the same prophet is reported as speaking of "all that make sluices and ponds for fish," he really said "all that work for hire are sad at heart;" Joseph's "coat of many colors" was merely "a long tunic with sleeves;" the word "mules" in the thirty-sixth chapter of Genesis, twenty-fourth verse should be rendered "warm springs;" certainly a very odd misinterpretation of meaning. In the thirteenth chapter of Isaiah, the word "owls" are ostriches; the "dragons" are jackals; the "satyrs" are goats, and the "wild beast of the islands" are wolves. The "headbands and tablets and earrings" of the third chapter of Isaiah are sashes and perfume-boxes and amulets. In the third chapter of Ezekiel "pillows to all armholes" should be "cushions for the knuckles." "Thick clay" in Habbakuk should be pledges, or goods in pawn; "the groves" so often referred to in the Old Testament were not groves, but pillars; "flagons of wine" in the third chapter of Hosea ought to be "cakes of pressed grapes;" and "galleries" in the seventh chapter of Canticles should be "curls" or locks of hair.

Mistakes in the construction of sentences are many and grievous. Thus David is made to say. "There is no speech nor language whereas the Egyptian slew the man." Isaiah rather be rendered: "There is no speech nor language; their voice is not heard." In Ezekiel "Ye my flock are men," should be "ye men are my flock." In Job it is said of the hippopotamus: "He that made him can make his sword approach unto him." The real meaning being "his Maker gives him his sword," that is, a tusk. Multitudes of persons have wondered why the Good Samaritan was so mean as to give only two pence to the inn-keeper and why the householder agreed with the laborers for only a penny a day. The coin that was used was the Greek denarious, worth about seventeen cents. To translate it into an English penny certainly was injudicious. St. Paul did not say "So I fight as not beating the air," but "So I box as not beating the air." St. Luke is made to say of Jesus on the cross: "And when Jesus had cried with a loud voice he said, Father," &c. What he wrote was: "And Jesus calling with a loud voice, said, Father," &c. In the fifth chapter of Acts, "whom ye slew and hanged on a tree," should be "whom ye hanged on a tree and slew." The heading of the second chapter of Daniel has the line, Nebuchadnezzar forgetting his dream." The theory that he did forget it is not warranted by a correct translation of the text. Besides these and similar examples of error, the text of the Authorized Version makes mistakes in geography, in proper names, in Hebrew grammar, and in Greek grammar, in inserting italics improply, in dividing the chapters and in many other matters.

These things have long been known to scholars. Our excuse for quoting so many examples here is that they are not known to the mass of the people; and it seems to be important that these should have given to them some indications of the necessity of a revised translation so that the prejudice against a change may more easily be overcome. Much service in this direction would be done by a wide circulation of a little book upon the subject issued by the Sunday School Union—a book from which we have taken these illustrations. The authorized version is not at all sacred. It is itself a revision of other translations, and the time seems to have come when superior modern scholarship, with the vast information which it has had placed at its command by the discoveries and investigations of the past two hundred years, should effect another revision. What we sacred writers really said—not what want to know, after all, is what the King James's translators guessed they said. A manifest error in the authorized version is entitled to no more respect than an error in any other book, and if an intensely conservative people will once fairly get that idea into their heads they may be willing to welcome the coming revision.

Horseshoe Over the Door.

Mrs. Ahner Herbine, of Berks county, Pa., recently celebrated her birthday by giving an enjoyable party, at which occasion Senator Daniel Ermentrout was chosen orator. Overhanging the banquet table was a large horseshoe made of candy, to which the senator referred in the following words:

Hundreds and hundreds of years ago, in the distant land of Norsemen, before they had come down and overrun all Europe, the horseshoe was regarded as a charm against the spell of witchcraft; it was a belief that had been perpetuated for ages that when people wished to keep away harm from cattle the horseshoe was hung over the stable door, and from the house it was hung over the house door. It was hung up to bring good luck.

Its deeper meaning was that people believed in a power above and beyond them; that although for generations men had been arguing against the belief in the supernatural against the existence of something above us and a hereafter, yet despite it all, if we would to-day go into the home of the most refined in the land we would find the old horseshoe in burnished steel, or bright silver, or shining gold illuminated sometimes with beautiful flowers, sometimes with the German word 'Gluck' engraved upon it, hanging over the mantlepiece, or connected with some useful ornament or shaped into the most costly jewelry.

What does it mean? It means that the highest civilization of the age is paying the same silent homage to the supernatural that the uncultured heathen did in the far back time. This belief was an element of human progress and human strength and went far to nerve our hardy ancestors for the privations, dangers and toils, whose ripened fruits we see in the comforts around us on every hand, and happiness of the present occasion. They believed in that something, which the horseshoe was a symbol; in a power above that is able and willing to protect, and that they made a real progress. So long as we have the same belief, so long will society stick together and will make genuine progress. When you depart from this belief, society will lapse into barbarism.

Some Good Sound Sense.

HOW TO RUIN A PARTY.

If a man like Billy Mahone who has just been elected to the United States Senate in Virginia, differs from you upon a single question of paying the State Debt, denounce him in unmeasured terms and brand him as a Radical—in other words, drive him out of the party—if you can! If the negroes in any number vote for him, hold it up as *prima facie* evidence that he is a Radical, dyed in the wool, although you may have tried to get these same negroes to vote your way and failed to do it.

HOW TO SUSTAIN A PARTY.

If a man like Billy Mahone differs from you upon the local or general questions of State policy, simply express regret over the difference and labor to convince him he is mistaken in his views, but do it in a mild and courteous manner, and at the same time accord him equally as much honesty of purpose and party loyalty as you profess to have. Do not seek to belittle him, nor denounce him, as dishonest, corrupt, &c. Intstead of laboring to drive him out of the party, labor to keep him in it. Give him credit for being a good Democrat in all the great National principles upon which the party is founded.—*Milton Chronicle.*

The above allusions to Virginia affairs may be very applicable next summer to the public matters in North Carolina. There's going to be some difference among Democrats about spending money by public appropriations and paying salaries to an increased number of State office-holders.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

STATE NEWS.

—The store of David Shuford, in Catawba county, was broken open one night last week, and nearly the whole stock of goods stolen.

—The Concord *Sun* contains an account of the marriage of Mr Thomas. D Puryear and Miss Agnes McKinley, which took place in Cabarrus last week.

—The Piedmont *Press* says H. C. Secrest, aquitted of the murder of his wife and child in Catawba county, on the plea of insanity, recently attempted to kill the man in charge of his ward.

—Each county in the State is allowed to send one student to the University free of charge for tuition. If each county would take advantage of this privilege, the University would give annually to the people of the State nearly eight thousand dollars worth of tuition free. This it is required to do by the laws of the State, and still not one cent does the State appropriate for its support. —*Chapel Hill Ledger.*

—Hale's *Weekly*: "The Secretary of State informs us that the law allowing parties whose lands have been sold to the State for taxes to redeem the same upon the payment of 10 per cent. expires on the 12th day of March, 1880. Delinquent tax payers will do well to settle at once, as they will have to pay 25 per cent. after that date.

—The increased valuation of taxables in this State for 1879 over 1878, according to *Hale's Weekly* foot up $15,649,379. There was an increase in all the counties except Brunswick, Chowan, Columbus, Dare, Edgecombe, Jones, Martin, Pamlico, Pender, Rockingham, Tyrell and Washington. Present valution of real and personal property $157,967,481.

—The *News* says: the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum met on the 7th at the Executive office. The annual report of the Superintendent, Steward and Treasurer was submited and one thousand copies ordered to be printed. There has been an average of three hundred and ten patients in the Institution during the year. The Steward and Treasurer's report shows that the expenses of the Institution have been within the appropriation of $45,000, with a surplus of about $500.

—Raleigh *Observer*: The meeting of the stockholders of the University Railroad was held held on Thursday last, for the purpose of organization and the establishment of the route to the North Carolina Railroad. The amount of the stock necessary for the organization was subscribed and organization completed. The line adopted will strike the North Carolina Railroad at or near the University Station. K. P. Battle was chosen president, and P. C. Cameron, J. S. Carr, Mr. Holt, D. M. McCauly and R. H. F. Hoke were elected directors. Col. A. B. Andrews and Gen. R. F. Hoke, together with the president, were appointed an executive committe to push forward the work and secure its completion as at early a day as possible.

—In the list of Georgia lawyers who have received big fees, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* puts Senator Ben Hill first. He received in one case a fee of $140,000, of which $60,000 were paid in cash.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Comstock, of Michigan, the widely known Quaker missionary, has visited 115,000 prisoners, and of this number she finds that 105,000 were brought to prison through strong drink.

—The following is a statement of the coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of December, 1879: 390,869 gold pieces, valued at $6,487,000; 2,384,200 silver pieces valued at $2,358,022.57; 5,750 5 cents pieces, 8,550 3 cents, and 3,088,950 cents. The total coinage was 6,078,310 pieces, valued at $8,876,466.

—There is a ladies' memorial before Congress demanding the expulsion of George Q. Cannon, now serving his fourth term as a delegate from Utah in Congress. George is very "much married," having a half dozen or more wives, so-called. He is a strong advocate of polygamy and practices it to the best of his ability.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1880.

[Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1880.

$1.50 A YEAR.

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Persons wishing to act as Agents will hear something to their advantage, if they write us at once.

Send for instructions and terms.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Nov. 18, 1879.

—Thanks to Hon. R. F. Armfield for valuable public documents.

—The third term movement is still having a downward tendency.

—There is some complaint of damage to the growing wheat crop by the fly.

Elihu H. White has been confirmed as collector of internal revenue for the second district of North Carolina.

—Although Edison's electric light stock has tumbled, the inventor is not discouraged. He says that all his lights are as brilliant as when first set up, weeks ago.

—Although Northwestern Buggies did not sell very well here a few weeks since, we notice, in Concord, the Chicago buggy man sold about fifty in the course of a week.

—The *Orphan's Friend* has been revived, at Oxford, and we place it on our exchange list, with pleasure.

The Asylum is full, 146 orphans therein, and more on the road. The *Friend* says: "We shall soon be forced to build or shut the door."

TAXES.—Under this head Hale's *Weekly* presents a table showing what North Carolina paid in 1879 for State and county governments, and for the support of schools. The grand totals are as follows:

For State government, $495,542.49
For county " 919,059.13
For schools, - - - 332,757.38

Davidson paid to the State $7,145.20; County tax $10,268.43; School $4,549.48.

Davie—State, $3,883.96; County, $6,808.07; School, $2,614.31.

Forsyth—State, $9,210.33; County, $26,343.66; School, $4,705.93.

Guilford——State, $12,792.08; County, $9,829.84; School, $8,069.25.

Stokes—State $3,570.86; County, $9,913.38; School, $2,872.25.

Surry—State $3.745.29; County, $7.285.24; School, $2,936.49.

Yadkin—State, $3,142.01; County, $9,936.95; School, $2,491.27.

The Situation in Maine.

The Maine Supreme Court sustains the attitude of the Republicans as expressed in their legislative question to that body; special order No. 2. from Governor Smith, revokes all orders previously issued conferring military power and authority on Gen. Chamberlain, but that officer declines to yield obedience to the mandate; the Democrats, and most of the Fusionists, are reported as "quite stiff" in resolves to hold the fort, though there is some indication of Fusionists weakening; Mayor Nash ridicules the authority of Gov. Smith; more questions to the Supreme Court talked of; the Republicans nominated in caucus a full list of State officers——Blaine, Lot Morrill and Eugene Hale appeared on the floor at the opening of the session of the Republican House yesterday and were received with great enthusiasm.——The Republican Senate, after the count and balloting in the House, elected Daniel F. Davis Governor; the result was hailed with tremendous applause, as was his appearance at the joint meeting of the Legislature; he took the oath of office delivered his inaugural speech, and is in quiet posession of the Executive Chamber; an order will be issued by him continuing Gen. Chamberlain in custody of State property.

The above is from the Wilmington *Star* outlines.

THE LATEST.—Dates of January 18, represent Gov. Smith as expressing a desire to withdraw; leading Fasionists admit that their cause is wrecked; another telegram says it is hourly expected that Governor Smith will demand admission into the Executive Chamber; the Speaker of the Fusion House say the Legis Legislature will meet on Monday afternoon in the State House.—*Star.*

Gov. Smith and his Fusionists legislature have been denied entrance to the capitol.

CONGRESS.

A number of important bills have been introduced, which will be noticed when they come up to be acted upon.

On the 17th, the House Committee on Indian Affairs resumed the investigation of the causes of the recent Ute outbreak. Wm. M. Leeds, formerly Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, appeared and stated that among the reasons and causes of the disaffection of the Indians, was the failure of the Indian Bureau to send to the Indians the subsistence, supplies and agricultural implements as agreed to, and the prohibition of the sale of arms and ammunition and the delay of the department in furnishing supplies, &c. In summing up, Leeds attributed the disaffection to the utter inattention, claims and necessities of the Ute Indians.

In the Senate, Ferry introduced a bill giving unrestricted suffrage to all, women included.

In the House, Mr Vance introduced a bill to repeal the duty on salt.

The President has nominated and sent to the Senate for confirmation the Census supervisors. From North Carolina—1st District, H. D. Robertson; 2d, Jos. H. Cardwell; 3d, Walker Mears; 4th, Samuel L. Patterson.

—General A. M. Scales made a sharp attack the other day upon the House Commerce Committee. The Washington letter in the *State* says:

"While protesting that he did not mean to arraign the committee for anything improper, he declared that the River and Harbor bill passed every year by the votes of men who knew nothing about the merits of it except that their own States were provided for. The committee spent months in preparing the bill and then pushed it through under suspension of the rules without giving members time to examine it even, and no man could master such a bill in half an hour. The aggregate have crept up year after year from one to seven or eight millions, and the money voted away without consideration. That could not be intelligent legislation. He insisted that the rules be framed so as to require the bill to be always referred to the Committee of the Whole for debate."

THE EXODUS.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* of the 15th inst., says:

The negro exodus to Indiana continues, and instead of abating appears to be taking larger scope. Another large crowd, made up from the surrounding country, men, women and children, left here Monday night, and we learn that another large party is to leave next week. The exodus emisaries continue their nefarious work among the credulous negroes, and recklessly they rush off in search of the promised paradise, regardless to consequences and in spite of the woeful accounts brought back by the few who have returned.

There is no telling at present the extent the exodus movement may reach, but we have information that leads us to anticipate the departure of a considerable number during the next few months. The exodus illustrates the uncertainty of the negro. Many of those who left, while generally of a migratory disposition, were yet to all appearance well satisfied with their condition here among us, but there is no telling what one midnight meeting may bring forth. We hear of several that left recently who but a few weeks ago were bitterly opposed to leaving, but the sugar-coated promises of the exodus agents made them easy prey and post haste they sacrificed their little effects at almost any price and off they went.

Poor deluded creatures. They either forget or do not wish to know of the false promises heretofore made to the colored people of the South, by the Republicans. The failure of 40 acres and a mule, the failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank in Washington, &c., have no terrors for them. Even the unfavorable reports of some of the returned exodusters have no effect. Go they will, against the counsel and advice of their best friends.

The Alexandria *Gazette* of a recent date, says:

There was at the depot of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad this morning a young colored woman trying to make her way back to North Carolina. She stated that she had been induced to leave a pleasant home, in her native State, and go to Indiana. Arriving at Indianapolis, she was stationed in a church, packed with emigrants of her own color, from her own section, where she was compelled to remain for two or three weeks, receiving only one meal a day, and that a very poor one. In reply to an inquiry as to how the emigrants were treated, she said that they were treated like dogs, and if the people were disposed to treat them otherwise, they were not in a condition to do so; for they had as much as they could do to take care of themselves. The emigrants cannot procure work, and are dying from cold and starvation. She is loud in her condemnation of the men who influenced her to sell all she had and leave her home, and said that if she ever got back she would remain and die there, where she had always been treated with kindness by the white people.

Goldsboro correspondent says:

In the month of October and November 475 exodusters left here for Indiana, and 22 for Kansas. In December 650 purchased tickets for Indiana, and on January 1st, 128 took shipping for the same point. Total, 1,253. On or about the 12th and 13th of this month some 5,000 or 6,000 more will go from Wayne and Johnson counties. Parties from Pitt county inform us that 800 or 2,000 will leave here about the 19th or 20th of this month. There is an exodus agent in town to-day from Green county for the purpose of chartering a train to carry exodusters from that county. He informs me that about 1,500 are ready and are going within a week or so. Some of the parties that are interested in the move also inform me that a goodly number are going from Wilson county within a few days.

If this emigration of the colored people continues much longer, a scarcity of laborers will be the consequence, in the eastern part of the State.

Third Term Indications.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, the able Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, may be properly regarded as the chief of the third term signal service bureau. He is a sort of Old Probabilities concerning everything relating to the Grant boom. His spy-glass knows no rest. Every speck on the third-term horizon is detected, overhauled and examined. Mr. Nordhoff's latest report is sub-divided into five parts, thus:

1. Secretary Sherman is an uncompromising opponent of the third term and will be candidate against Grant or anybody else.

2. Blaine and his friends in the West and Northwest are against the third term, and are particularly hostile to Grant and present supporters, because of the bad treatment Blaine experienced at their hands in Cincinnati in 1876.

3. President Hayes is hostile to the third term, and favors Sherman.

4. The selection of Don Cameron as chairman of the national committee ought not to be regarded as a Grant success, because it was brought about only by a coalition of the Grant and Sherman forces in order to snub Blaine.

5. Grant is regarded as a weak candidate by many influential Republicans, and they will not consent to his nomination.

6. The galleries of the convention will be kept free from the "packing" contemplated by the third-termers.

7. Grant is not only willing to be a candidate, but has set his heart on a re-nomination, and during his southern tour the Grant party in that section will be thoroughly organized.

The foregoing is the very latest from the chief the Presidential signal service bureau, and it is generally admitted that it is more accurate than such reports usually are.

—As some of our readers are interested in that rotten, corrupt concern known as the Freedman's Bank, we copy the latest we have seen concerning it. The Washington letter in the Baltimore *American* (Republican, says:

"Mr. O'Connor, of South Carolino, to-day presented a petition signed by one thousand of the citizens of Newbern, praying for the passage of the bill indroduced by him last December, to return to the freedmen of the South their savings deposited in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The bill is now in the custody of the Ways and Means Committee, and will probably receive some attention soon. Unless this is done Mr. O'Connor will, at the first opportunity, offer a resolution to abolish the commissioners, of whom there are three at a salary of $3,000 each. These men, he says, are paid this fine salary for doing absolutely nothing at all. In the meantime the unfortunate depositors are unable to obtain any relief. As their loan was occasioned by the action of Congress, so by act of Congress, Mr. O'Connor believes, redress should come. The bill provides that the commissioners shall, within thirty days after the passage of the act, file in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury an inventory of the assets of the company; and that sixty days afterward the Secretary shall sell the same out at auction; and that out of the proceeds of such sale the bona fide depositors are to be paid. As these assets are not sufficient to meet the liabilities of the company, the bill further provides that ten million dollars, or so much as necessary, shall be appropriated for this purpose."

—The Dismal Swamp Canal was sold on the 15th at public auction for $275,000. It was purchased by the bondholders.

Terrible Floods--Many Lives Lost.

ST. THOMAS, January 14.—News has arrived here of terrible floods on the island of St. Kitts, by which 200 lives were lost, property to the extent of $250,000 destroyed, and the whole island wasted. The floods occured on Sunday last. The temperature had been unsually high for the time of the year, and the winds were blowing from the south, and towards noon changed to the northeast, the temperature falling suddenly. The streams on the mountain side rapidly became torrents converging into the gulch at the foot of Mount Misery. It rose from the channels and poured down upon the arable lands in a resistless stream. There was a stampede toward the coast by blacks, whites and natives.

The English all made for the nearest point of safety. The torrent rolled into the town of Bassaterre among the newly built houses and public edifices, carrying with it trees, timber, &c. The landslips added to the terrors of the scene. Sugar fields were levelled to the ground, or torn up in masses, deep gullies washed into the roads, sugar houses and dwelling places borne bodily away, and the waters rushed headlong into the sea with their freight of drowned cattle and struggling human beings. The whole population of the island does not exceed 25,000, and of these 200 perished, and many were made homeless. The people huddled together on the roofs wild with terror. The authorities went immediately to work to relieve the distress, but the task was too great for them, as large quantities of provisions and all the sugar ready for shipment had been swept away. Earnest appeals have been made for help. St. Kitts has known no such calamity since 1722, when a terrific hurricane nearly destroyed the island.

Terrific Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Telegraphic communication with Portland, Oregon, which has been interrupted for the past week, was restored to-day. The telegrams report the severest storm there ever known. The gale attained, for a short time, a velocity of eighty miles an hour. A large number of houses were blown down, including Bremen Hall and a new Catholic church. The damage to property in the city of Portland will reach seventy-five thousand dollars. The storm in the country was also very severe. The telegraph lines between Portland Dallas are so buried under the fallen timber that they will have to be entirely rebuilt. A great number of cattle were killed by falling barns and trees. It is impossible to estimate the value of property destroyed, but it will certainly be very great. Three or four persons are, so far, reported as killed; but the loss of life does not seem to have been very great.

TOBACCO.—There are two tobacco bills before Congress. One provides "that all smoking tobacco and all cut and granulated tobacco other than fine cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine cut chewing, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, and all refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, may be put up in packages containing two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve and sixteen ounces each."

The other allows "any man to sell tobacco raised by himself, or received by him in payment of rent, to any person, provided he shall within sixty days after sale and delivery notify by mail the collector of internal revenue of the district where the sale and delivery are made, the name of the purchasers, and the quantity sold and delivered."

Wilmington Star.

STATE NEWS.

—The Hargrave-Hilliard suit of $20,000 at Lexington for seduction has been compromised, terms not known.

—Wake Forest College has 150 students. It is thought the number may equal 175 before the present session closes.

—The *Times*, of Louisburg, Franklin county, says that Mr. Joseph W. Fuller, living five miles south of Louisburg, made last year, with one horse and without hiring any labor except five and a-half days, the following: 110 barrels of corn, 76 bushels of wheat, 27 of oats, 3,145 lbs of lint cotton, 51 bushels of peas, (whipped out), 170 bushels of sweet potatoes, 500 nice pumpkins. He has killed four hogs weighing 901 pounds, and has six more good porkers yet to kill. His wife has woven between four and five hundred yards of cloth, and makes a pound of butter per day. Mr. Fuller never stops for dry weather.

—Charlotte *Observer:* Revenue Agent Kellogg returned yesterday from an expedition into Wilkes county with a party of men in search of illicit distilleries and 'moonshiners.' He reports the blockade business in an animated condition. During the week his party found and seized twelve stills and captured several hundred barrels of blockade whiskey. In one or two places they met with a warm reception, having been fired at several times. Up to the time he left, however, no one had been hurt, and the raiders were penetrating still further into the mountains. The officers say they have more difficulty with Wilkes than any other county.

—The Asheville *Citizen* reports that the work of grading the railroad from Murphy, in Cherokee county, to the Georgia line is nearly completed, which leaves only thirty miles to be built, which will connect Murphy with the Atlanta & Chattanooga railroad, at Marietta.

—Mr. Keogh has called a meeting of the State Republican Committee to meet in Raleigh, Jan. 29th, 1880. He will resign his Chairmanship of the Committee on account of his election as Secretary of the National Republican Committee—*Greensboro North State.*

—Alamance *Gleaner:* We are in the midst of half a dozen factories in full operation, and three others in the course of construction by those already manufacturing and if they do not all make money then appearances will never do to judge by. Our cotton factory men are our wealthiest and most prosperous people, and if they have ever lost any money, we have never heard of it. They are getting rich as fast as reasonable men expect from legitimate business.

—Wilkesboro *Index:* David and Morrison McGlammery, charged with firing on the revenue officers, had a hearing last week before United States Commissioner Brown and were bound over for trial at the next term of United States Court at Statesville. Wilborn Wyatt waived an examination on same charge, and gave bond for his appearance. John Hamby sent in an affidavit setting forth that he did the shooting, but failed to appear in person.

DEATH OF AN AGED AND PROMINENT CITIZEN OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Col. John McRae, of Fayetteville, after a somewhat protracted illness, at the advanced age of about 87 years. He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and up to within a year or two past was a man of extraordinary vigor and endurance for one of his years, frequently walking twenty miles in a day without unusual fatigue. He was for many years postmaster of Fayetteville.

—The State Attorney General has decided against paying the reward offered for the arrest and delivery of Bob Phar. It will be remembered that Bob was shot in the head and killed by a party in Charlotte, a few weeks ago, who went to arrest him. The party thought as they had risked their own lives in the attempt to arrest, but had to kill Bob in self-protection, they were entitled to the reward offered for arrest; but the Attorney decides against them, and refers to the case of Currie Swindle, 11 Iredell, 361.

NEW NORTH CAROLINA INVENTIONS.—The Asheville *Citizen* says, Mr. A. E. Miller, near Ashville, has recently put in operation at his Mills, an invention of his own on the process of bolting flour, which makes from one to three pouuds more of flour to the bushel of wheat, and saves about one-fourth of the time heretofore required to grind wheat. The Greensboro *Patriot* says, that W. B. Farrar of Greensboro has invented an improved turbine water wheel, which was tested yesterday at Benbow's Mill, near town. The wheel tested was 13 3-4 inches diameter, the entire space of open gate being 41 inches. Under 7 1-2 feet head of water, the wheel made 500 revolutions per minute and a corn crusher, wheat fan, elevator and smutter, to their full speed, while filled to their utmost capacity. The wheel was put in the place of another 13 inch turbine, whose open gates are 48 inches, and whose power under 11 feet head of water run only half the same machinery satisfactory.

—They have good farmers in Granville. The Oxford *Torchlight* gives the fact in the cropping of Mr. Samuel C. Hobgood. He worked three hands. He made 14,400 pounds of tobacco, 150 bushels of wheat, 100 barrels of corn, 250 bushels of oats, and raised 3,000 pounds of pork. Last year he sold his tobacco for $2,800. This was raised by two hands. If he gets his usual price for his crop of 1879, he will make more thau $1,500 to each of his three hands employed. "At the close of the war his estate was valued at $1,200. Since which time he has built up an attractive and well-arranged dwelling, stables, barns, packing-house, and all on the most approved plans and of the best material and workmanship; owns 850 acres of land, all paid for; has money at interest; owes no man; never bought a barrel of corn since he has been farming; sells corn every year; last year sold 60 barrels of corn; raises his own supplies."

NOT READY TO DIE.—Not long since, we learn, a reverend old land mark in the ministerial world, located in Iredell, was on his way to Mocksville, when he overtook an Irish pedler, who appeared weary and worn. The man of God had compassion on him, and proposed, if his bundle could be stowed away in the buggy, to let him ride, as they were both going the same way. The tramp merchant heartily agreed, and was soon seated in the vehicle with the minister, who after the lapse of a few minutes, naturally enough sprung the subject nearest his heart—*viz*: the salvation of souls. In the course of his remarks, and probably to clinch some argument previously advanced, he asked the vendor of questionable goods: "Are you ready to die?" Unfortunately, this question was propounded just upon entering into a wood (a fit place for murders,) which struck the foreigner with that force peculiar to the quick witted Hibernian, and he stayed not to answer, but on impulse of the moment jumped from the buggy and took to his heels as if Old Harry was after him.

"Come back! come back!" the preacher cried,

As through the wood the pedler hied;

"Come back! come back!" echoed the wood,

"I would not kill you if I could."

But Patrick evidently did not believe this, for each call was only answered by a greater activity in his legs and more noise among the dried leaves and twigs, and he continued to increase his speed until out of sight. The merchandise (which the pedler considered as so much trash compared with his life) was left behind, and the minister, not knowing what else to do with it, took it to his destination with him, and left it in charge of a merchant, to whom he told the tale of his adventure as above narrated, with the request that it be given to the owner on application. Whether or no the goods were ever claimed, we know not, but we doubt not the Irishman thinks he made a narrow escape with his life, and tells of the adventure with great gusto.

METHODISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following are the results of the Conference work during the past year. It is in many respects the most successful year we have had. Our substantial progress has been great. There is one local preacher for 271 members, and one for every three churches. Though our number of Sunday school scholars looks large, we have only a little over one for every two members, less than one Sunday school book for each church, costing about twenty cents for each scholar, an average of about 47 scholars to each church. On the average each effective preacher baptised 14 infants and 24 adults; each had 5 Sabbath schools, 246 scholars, served over 5 churches, and increased the church membership by 26, and all the members of Conference probably preached about 22,500 sermons, giving an increase of one member for a little over 4 sermons, each accession costing $34 to the church. The whole membership paid $1,401.38 to the Bishop. $11,117.86 to Presiding Elders, $76,647.62 to pastors, $4.180.90 to superanuated preachers, widows and orphans, $7,018.86 for missions, $1,317.41 to the poor, $5,036.30 to Sunday schools, $37,628.74 for building and repairing churches, $1,080.75 for education, $5,208.21 for incidentals, and $369.98 to the Bible cause. The whole sum paid during the past year is $151,699.70. This gives a general average of $2.28 per member, or over $3.00 to each who really paid, and 87 per cent. of all assessments. Washington District paid the largest sum to the Presiding Elder, Charlotte District the largest sum for pastor; Raleigh District the largest Conference collection, for missions and Sunday schools, Wilmington District the largest to the poor, Hillsboro District the largest for building and repairing churches; Salisbury District the most for education. For all purposes, Hillsboro District paid more than any other by $20,000; Raleigh District paid $2.45 per member; Hillsboro, $3.47; Greensboro, $2.30; Salisbury, $1.75; Shelby, $1.64; Charlotte, $2.45; Fayetteville, $2.05; Wilmington, $2.03; Newbern, $2.84; Washington, $2.57. The average pay to the preachers is $573 each.—*Christian Advocate.*

THE MICA MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Half the wonders of the celebrated mica mines have never been told. The Clarissa, the principal mine, is now being worked by a force of forty or fifty hands, two hundred and sixty feet under the surface of the ground, and the supply of mica still appears to be inexhaustible. There are evidences, too, that this mine was worked ages ago. Upon the sides of the deep shafts, now caved in, are the stumps of what were huge forest trees, which seem to have died from sheer old age. Mining instruments, too, have been found unlike any met with elsewhere. A party of "distinguished scientists visited this mine some years since, and after an examination of all the evidences of its antiquity, came to the conclusion that it must have been worked by a prehistoric race several thousand years ago. The interior of the mine has a very novel and striking appearance. The light from the lamps shining on the exposed blocks of mica gives them the appearance of mirrors, of various shapes and sizes, set in the solid granite walls. The blocks of mica when first removed from the mine present some interesting phenomena. Pictures of flowers and vines, in the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors, arrange themselves over its surface. Breathe upon them, and they will immediately disappear, being superseded by beautiful circles representing in their coloring every shape of the rainbow. These phenomena are doubtless to be attributed to the action of gases confined in the mica in coming in contact with other gases. Mica has never been used to any considerable extent except about stoves, and the amount now consumed in this way is truly surprising. In 1870 six hundred pounds supplied the market, but for the present year thirty thousand pounds have been shipped from the mines of this and the adjoining county of Yancy. Its market price varies even more than that of cotton. It is cut for use at the mines, the larger patterns readily selling for three dollars, while the smaller sizes find slow sale at twenty-five cents per pound. Red and black garnets are frequently found in these mines, and rich beryls of immense size have been unearthed in their dark chambers. Mr. J. G. Heap, of Bakersville, has one of these red garnets, which weighs more than a pound, and Captain J. L. Robinson, of the same place, is the owner of a beryl measuring twenty-one inches in circumference and weighing sixteen pounds. A columbite of rare beauty, said to be the finest ever found on the continent, was shivered to atoms some years ago near one of these mines by a sledge hammer in the hands of a curious ignoramus, who, not content with its exquisitely crystalized sides, like the child with its toy, desired to see how it was made. A distinguished mineralogist, who was afterward shown one of these atoms, estimated, from the description given him of the original appearance of the stone, that it would have sold for thousands of dollars.—*Memphis Appeal.*

GENERAL NEWS.

—On Wednesday of last week, snow was eight inches deep in New York, and there were icicles, sleet and sleighing,

—In 1878 there were 917 failures in New York city, representing $64,000,000. In 1879 there were 460 failures, aggregating $16,383,982.

—Gen. Garfield has secured the Republican nomination for the United States Senatorship from Ohio, to succeed Senator Thurman. This is equivalent to an election.

—The number of buildings proposed to be put up last year in New York was 2,065, of an estimated cost of $22,567,312, against 1,672 in 1878, of an estimated cost of $25,219,680.

—The usual January pork-packing report of the Cincinnati *Price Current* indicates an increase of 200,000 hogs in packing at the interior points, and a decrease of 700,000 hogs at the six large cities.

—The debt of the United States on January 1st was $2,219,782,408.79. The cash in the treasury was $207,983,903.92. The debt reduction for December was $4,251,- and for the six months $15,500,000.

—About the middle of 1880 Winneck's commet will make its appearance in the heavens after an absence of five years and seven months. The moon will be the ruling planet of 1880, and the year will be generally more humid than cold—that is the almanac says so.

—The Philadelphia *Times* gives reports from 68 Democratic newspapers in Pennsylvania showing their choice for Presidential candidates. The recapitulation is: For Bayard 13, Tilden 15, Hancock 11, Seymour 9, the field 4, for the nommee 5, for anybody 11.

—The Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has affirmed the judgment of the Hustings Court in Richmond in the case of Jno. E. Poindexter, convicted some months since of the killing of Charles C. Curtis, on the 3d of March last. Poindexter was sent to the penitentiary for two years for voluntary manslaughter.

—Over two thousand new post routes were established during the extra session by separate bills. The *State's* special says:

"The House Committee on Post Roads has unanimously agreed upon a bill declaring all public roads postal routes and authorizing the Postmaster General to put service upon them whenever public necessity requires it. The same committee has agreed upon a bill intended to suppress more effectually the carriage of mail matter outside of the mails by any private person, with or without compensation."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—For forty-eight hours ending this morning, a snow storm has been raging in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Snow fell to the depth of eight or ten feet, and the wind drifted the cuts full. Three snow slides occurred between Emigrant Gap and Cisco, crushing sheds and blockading the track. In some places the snow is twenty-five feet deep on top of the wrecked sheds. Two thousand and five hundred feet of shedding, west of Tamarack Station, has been destroyed.

Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. Ed. See another column.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET

REPORTED BY A. B. CORBELL.

Winston, N. C., Jan 20, 1880.

Lugs, Common green		2 00	to 2 50
" " Red		3 00	to 3 50
" Good Red		4 00	to 5 00
" Common bright		4 50	to 5 50
" Medium bright		6 00	to 7 50
" Fine bright		8 50	to 12 50
" Fancy bright		13 00	to 18 00
Fillers, Common leafy		5 00	to 7 00
" Good leafy		8 00	to 9 00
" Rich, wavy		10 00	to 12 00
Thin bright filler		7 00	to 9 50
Rich, bright leafy filler		10 00	to 14 00
Good red wrapper		11 00	to 15 00
Common greenish wrapper		10 00	to 13 00
Medium bright wrapper		15 00	to 20 00
Good bright wrapper		22 50	to 35 00
Fine "		36 00	to 45 00
Fancy "		50 00	to 70 00
Mahogany wrappers, common		16 00	to 20 00
" " good		25 00	to 30 00
" " fine		35 00	to 45 00

Breaks continue very full and prices well sustained for all grades. Notice some advance in the past few days for all medium and fine wrappers. Manufacturing grades are selling higher. Smokers are doing well.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 4.00, p. m. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:50 p. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30, a. m. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdayby 10, a. m.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 a. m. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2, p. m.

FRIEDBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6.30, A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS. ☜

—No material change in the produce market.

—22 days gone already, leavin g 344 to the end of the year 1880.

—Mr. Cook shot five wild turkeys near Hope Meeting House.

—Shaksperean Calendars at the Salem Bookstore.

—Mrs. E. T. Clemmons has returned to her home in Asheville on Tuesday last.

—CHUFA—A bushel to dispose of Call at the Salem Bookstore.

—F. E Keehln killed two hogs weighing 202 and 237 pounds.

—Several Franklin Stoves for sale. E nquire at this office.

—The Amateur Cornet Band were out serenading on Tuesday evening. They play well.

—Mrs. A. H. Horton and her two sons returned home to Wilkesboro, this morning.

☞ A No. 5 Washington hand press, in good order, for sale at the PRESS office.

—Misses Rosa and Amanda Lemly have returned to their home in Jackson, Mississippi.

—Several Northern gentlemen, with their families, are at the Central and Merchants Hotels, Winston.

—A still-born white infant was discovered secreted in a trunk in the neighborhood of Old Town.

—A splendid assortment of Toy Books at the Salem Bookstore.

—Mumps have broken out afresh in the upper part of Stokes county, says the *Reporter*.

—The postoffice at Mt. Tabor has been discontinued. Mail matter for that office now comes to Salem and Winston.

—Twelve hogs, for the Academy larder, were killed last week, averaging 402 lbs. The heaviest weighed 480.

—RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats—inquire at the Salem Bookstore.

—The deer which escaped from the Academy park some months ago, is occasionally seen among the tame deer belonging to Mr. Fagg, of Winston.

—The largest display of NEW BOOKS and FANCY GOODS ever offered at the Bookstore.

—Base ball is indulged in by the boys after school hours, in the field west of town, where the Fair ground should be located.

—On Sunday morning last, a child of Mr. Wooten, was found dead in its bed. Supposed to have died of heart disease. It was buried on Monday.

—Miss Alma Carmichael, of this place, has accepted the position of music teacher in the Kernersville Academy. She left on Saturday last for the scene of her duties.

—We have had several heavy frosts since our last issue, the mercury going down to 22° one morning. Tuesday, however, the same state of weather has been returned to as stated last week.

—No less than 75 wagons passed our office Tuesday forenoon, mostly loaded with wood. Some half-dozen hay wagons and other conveyances included.

—FLORAL ADVERTISING CARDS at the Bookstore. Printed at the most reasonable rates.

EAST BEND, Jan. 16, 1880,

Eds. Press:—To-day our friend, W. H. Miller, killed three hogs, weighing 385, 357½ and 264, in all 1006½. Mr. J. F. Williams has not killed yet. R. C. P.

—It is an old saying that few if any rabbits are caught in traps after Christmas, and it really seems so, as we saw a little army of negroes and dogs come home from a day's sport loaded with rabbits.

—"Hell's Half Acre," in East Winston, was the scene of noisy and questionable hilarity among all colors, on last Saturday night last. The lights were blown out and a general stampede occurred.

—AUTOGRAPHS.—A beautiful variety of Autograph Albums at 8, 10, 15, 40, 60 and 75 cents, $1.25 and $1.50. These books are the handsomest we have ever offered at the Salem Bookstore.

—Judge Gilmer, in chambers, in the case of the Commissioners of Forsyth county against E. Belo, decided that the bonds of the N. C. R. R. were not taxable. The case will be carried up to the Supreme Court.

—John I. Nissen, of our town, surveyed a plot of ground in Milton, Caswell county, for the erection of a large distillery, last week. Mr. Nissen is a master mechanic and does his work faithfully and substantially.

—Stokes county voted on the County Subscription to the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., on Saturday, 10th inst., with the following result: Meadows township, for subscription 312, no subscription 87; Sauratown, for subscription 247, no subscription 5. Yadkin, for subscription 116, no subscription 221.

—On Monday night last, about 12 o'clock, the stable of Jerry Stockton (col.) in Winston, was discovered to be on fire and burned to the ground. His horse and cow were saved with difficulty. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Page Hamilton, (col.) has been committed to answer the charge, we learn.

—Beautiful FLORAL and MOTTO PANEL PICTURES, suitable for framing for Wall or Mantel. Also FANCY BOOK MARKS, for sale at the Salem Bookstore.

—The following officers of Section No. 354, Endowment Rank, K. of P., at a meeting held on Tuesday evening, to serve for one year:

President—A. J. Pinkham.
Vice Pres.—R. D. Johnston.
Chaplain—J. F. Hellen.
Sec. & Treas.—J. H. Shultz.
Guide—C. E. Crist.
Guardian—C. W. Vogler.
Sentinel—R. A. Hamilton.

—Our brethren of the *Republican* and the *Sentinel* are grinding their little hatchets on the Shakespearean and Prayer-meeting grindstones, about which we have nothing to say; but we would like to put *our* little hatchet on that programme stone, and state that the handsome appearance of said programmes was owing, in part, to our beautiful large display type.

—Wm. Beck, of Old Town township, informs us that he has raised a fine crop of large beets, which make excellent feed for his stock. The largest of his beets weighed 7½ pounds, measuring 24 inches in length and 36 inches round. He also exhibited to us what is termed an Indian flint, (same as the arrow-heads found everywhere in this section) taken from the craw of a hen, measuring ¾ of an inch in length and about ½ an inch the other way.

—Internal Revenue Collections for the week ending Saturday, January 17, 1880:—

Monday	$4,171 73
Tuesday	5,197 64
Wednesday	4,831 14
Thursday	3,896 97
Friday	3,004 96
Saturday	6,577 22
Total	$29,679 66

—A fine new assortment of Imperial CARTE VISITE, in plain and fancy boxes, with Envelopes to match, at the Bookstore. They are suitable for invitations and can be handsomely printed at reasonable rates at the Salem Printing Office.

—We regret exceedingly to learn that Bro. Robinson, of the *Leader*, has lost his second and last child, little Charlie, by that dread scourge, diphtheria, in Granville county. We extend to him and his lady, who is also sick with the same disease, our sincere sympathy, and express the hope that the Father of all mercies will heal their bleeding hearts with his bounteous and pitying love.

—James R. Dodge and lady and Mrs. Chalmers Glenn, left for their home in Rockingham last week. We miss Mr. Dodge on the streets, and we think Will and Henry Shore miss their daily game of chess. We know few old men who are as buoyant and pleasant as Mr. Dodge. He thinks of coming back in May. We hope he and his worthy lady will live to see many summers yet and enjoy themselves in their green old age.

—The following officers of Salem Lodge, No. 18, K. of P., were elected at the last regular meeting:

C. C.—L. A. Brietz.
V. C.—A. J. Pinkham.
P.—J. F. Hellen.
M. of E.—R. D. Johnston.
M. of F.—W. P. Ormsby.
K. of R. & S.—J. H. Shultz.

—Complaints are made by the farmers in this vicinity of hunters who hunt in their wheat fields, let down fences and forget to put them up. There is every prospect of wholesale "land-posting" forbidding all hunting and fishing on lands and waters. It is a pity that gunners are not more discreet, and first get permission to hunt before going on the lands. It would prevent hard feelings and enhance the sport a great deal if every thing was done in the proper manner. We cannot blame the farmer for trying to protect the birds on his lands, as they are the farmer's friends in more ways than one.

—The following officers of Salem Encampment, No. 20, I. O. O. F., were elected and installed at a regular meeting held on Monday night:

C. P.—C. E. Crist.
H. P.—F. W. Meller.
S. W.—J. H. Masten.
J. W.—W. A. Walker.
Treas.—C. Hamlin.
Scribe—J. H. Shultz.

—Mrs. A. E. Woodward (*nee* Roe), and her son, John Woodward, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were registered at Salem Hotel on Friday last, en route for Florida. Mrs. Woodward was a student in Salem Female Academy 50 years ago. We had the pleasure of a few minutes conversation with her in the Bookstore, and were pleased to learn that the lapse of half a century had not worn out her affection and respect for her *Alma Mater*. She spent the day pleasantly in the Academy and at various places in town. Miss Stauber, we believe, is the only one of her teachers yet alive. Their meeting was affectionate, and the reminiscences of the past were conned over with the vigor of youthful minds. The early impressions are most lasting and form the most pleasing landmarks in life's journey.

—Roll of Honor for the Public Colored School, Salem, N. C., for the week ending January 16th, 1879. *L. T. Reed's School*—Sultana Boner, Lula Hairston, Anna Hairston, Kepp Hairston, Clifton Hairston, Harrison Hairston, George Hairston, W. T. Clarke, W. H. Mebane, Richard Mebane. *Leah Dore's School*—Ann Hege, Rose Atwood, Eliza Haskins, Emma Carter, Ginsie Goins, Nannie Goins, Sarah Vernum, Willie Stedman, Samuel Stafford, George Hairston, James Goins, George Goins, Anderson Gilliss, George Hind, Joseph Mitchell, Rufus Price, Jimmie Price, Green Price.

—E. T. Clemmons, Esq., of Asheville, N. C., called on us on Friday last. He was en-route for Washington and New York. Mr. C. is a native of Clemmonsville, Davidson county, and resided in this place many years, running a line of stages from here to High Point in the ante-railroad days. Carrying the United States mails has been an almost life-time business with him and he has prospered at it, owning quite a handsome property in Asheville, in the shape of a fine hotel, livery stables, plantation, &c. He rents out the hotel and livery stables and makes a nice thing of it. It is four years since he visited the scenes of his boyhood, and we are glad to see that time has dealt so kindly with him as he is looking well and hearty. He recently sold his property here for a lot of hardware, the result of which has not been altogether satisfactory, and he will visit New York to look after this and other business. The hardware men have been cited to Spring Term of our Superior Court.

—Rev. Mr. Rondthaler's first Lecture, "Sights in England," was given to a large audience in the spacious Academy chapel, on Friday night last. The Silver Cornets supplied the music in their usual good style. Rev. J. T. Zorn introduced the worthy lecturer, who entered at once upon his interesting theme. Commencing with the arrival of the steamer at Liverpool, he gave a running sketch of the splendid docks, and some of the principal buildings and the educational facilities of the great port, remarking that the street sights were seen under an umbrella, and the first purchases of the traveller upon landing here were generally gum shoes and umbrellas. The brief sketch of Liverpool was highly interesting even if it was seen through fog and rain. English railroad riding was next taken up, and the description, to an American, was novel as well as amusing, although in many respects it had advantages not known here. R. R. depots are known in England as stations, and trains are divided into three classes, the first being well upholstered in plush or velvet, the second in leather, and the third bare of cushions altogether. The cars are divided into compartments. The doors of the cars are locked while the train is moving and are at the side instead of the end. The description of the rural scenes *en route* from Liverpool to London was among the prettiest and most charming word-painting we have ever heard. London came in for a full share of description. The various localities were vividly protrayed, and we almost imagined ourselves in the streets, at the spot where Wickliffe and the Wesleys commenced their labors, as well as in the great Tower of London, with its gloomy prisons and legends full of intrigues and murders. The details of this pile of buildings was given in a peculiarly interesting manner, including brief narratives of several of the scenes enacted there. Westminster Abbey was also described, and its dim, cloister-like apartments were made visible to the mind's eye with peculiar clearness. In fact throughout the whole discourse the audience was as if spell-bound, and at the conclusion a hearty round of applause greeted the speaker.

The next lecture will be given at the same place to-morrow a week (30th inst.) entitled "Sights in Germany." Several ladies of Salem and Winston have kindly consented to give the music, under the direction of Prof. D'Annis. We are pleased to announce that the sale of season tickets is fully up to the expectations of the Committee, at least as far as Salem is concerned, all on sale in our town having been taken.

These home entertainments have been a source of gratification to our people for several years past, and this winter promises to eclipse all previous ones in point of interest and instruction. Let our people encourage those who are endeavoring to give them a series of entertainments not often found in interior towns.

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

MORAVIAN SYNOD.

The Synod of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church met in the chapel adjoining the church on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Bethania—O. J. Lehman, Reinholt Lehman, Joshua Lineback.

Bethabara—John Shore.

Friedland—R. D. McCuiston.

Friedberg—Jesse Mock, Sam'l Woosley, Harrison Crouse, Sam'l Tesh, E. N. Sides.

Kernersville—Dr. E. Kerner.

Macedonia—C. A. Hall.

New Philadelphia—Alexander Mock.

Salem—Dr. N. S. Siewers, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, J. D. Siewers, Allen A. Spaugh, J. W. Fries, H. W. Shore, C. T. Pfohl, Rev. L. B. Wurreschke, James T. Lineback, J. G. Sides.

Ministers, ex-officio members—Revs. C. L. Rights, Kernersville; E. P. Greider, Bethania; Edward Rondthaler, J. T. Zorn, Salem; R. P. Lineback, Bethania; D. Z. Smith, Bethabara; J. B. Lineback, Friedberg; Byron Spaugh, Mt. Bethel; Jas. E. Hall, Salem.

Synod was organized by electing Rev. C. L. Rights *President*, and Jas. T. Lineback *Secretary*.

The report of the Treasurer of the Financial Board was presented, which created considerable discussion, showing the necessity of more liberal contributions towards the support of the ministers, as the fund for that purpose was not sufficient, and was in danger of being entirely absorbed if something was not done to relieve it from the continual demand to make up the deficiencies in pastor's salaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A Committee on Finance was appointed.

Revs. E. Rondthaler and R. P. Lineback were then called upon to give some account of the transactions of the General Synod, which assembled in Germany last summer. Their addresses were full of interest and valuable to the members of Synod; and it is fortunate that these brethren are prepared to give so full and satisfactory a sketch of the proceedings of the European Synod, especially as there are no minutes for reference.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Synod opened with singing and prayer, by Rev. E. P. Greider.

Committee on Finance reported. Action postponed.

The subject of a union of the two American Provinces was taken up and discussed until session closed.

A Committee of Five was appointed to confer with the Provincial Elders' Conference of the Northern Province relative to a union of the two Provinces, said committee to report to a newly elected Synod for final action.

Next week we hope to give a fuller report of the proceedings.

MARRIED.

In Winston, on Tuesday, HENRY S. FOY to Miss MOLLIE E. WHITE.

In Winston, on the 15th inst., by Rev. S. D. Franklin, GEORGE D. SNIDER to Miss MARY E. BANNER, all of Forsyth.

In Clemmonsville, on the 8th inst., by Rev. S. D. Franklin, T. C. FARRABER to Miss BETTIE BLACKBURN.

On the 12th inst., in Winston, N. C., by Rev. H. A. Brown, ASHFORD N. GODSEY, of Madison, N. C., to Miss JENNIE MOREFIELD, of Salem.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride, by Rev. J. C. Patterson, JOHN S. KNOUSE, of Davidson county, to Mrs. BELINDA SPAUGH, of Forsyth.

DIED.

In Canal Dover, Ohio, on the 7th inst., Mrs. LOUISA BLICKENDERFER, (*nee* Kramsch), at the advanced age of 84 years.

Mrs. Blickenderfer was born at the parsonage of Hope church, in this county, and was connected with Salem Female Academy for many years. Her father, Rev. Samuel Kramsch, was the first Principal of the institution. The Misses Van Vleck and Mrs. Alexander Minung, of this place, are her nieces. Many friends are sorry to hear of her demise, though ripe in years. She was ever anxious to do something for the benefit of others, spending her early years in teaching the young, and serving the Church in many ways. Her late letters indicate a healthy mind in her green old age and are held as models for young and old in many circles East, West, North and South. We extend to her bereaved nieces and many friends our hearty sympathy.

In West Salem, Dec. 14, 1879, of heart disease, JOEL ROTHROCK, aged 71 years, 4 months and 9 days.

FLORAL PANEL PICTURES, LILIES OF THE VALLEY, ROSES and DAISES, CALLA LILIES, Beautiful ornaments at the BOOKSTORE.

THE MORNING STAR.
DAILY, PUBLISHED BY WM. H. BERNARD
Wilmington, N. C.
Rates of Subscription in advance:

One copy one year (postage paid,)		$7.00
" " six months,	"	4.00
" three months.	"	2.00
one month	"	1.00

VALUABLE

If you are suffering from ing on a bed of sickness,

Hop Bitters

If you are a minister, self with your pastoral du out with care and work, or if you feel weak and ly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will

If you are a man of bus strain of your everyday ters, toiling over your

Hop Bitters will

If you are young, and cretion, or are growing too

Hop Bitters will

If you are in the work dress, anywhere, and feel cleansing, toning or stim eating,

Hop Bitters is

If you are old, and your nerves unsteady, and your

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. It is perfect. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

TRUTHS.

poor health, or languish take cheer, for

will Cure You.

and have overtaxed your ties; or a mother, worn if you are simply ailing; dispirited, without clear-

Restore You.

ness, weakened by the duties; or a man of let midnight work,

Strengthen You.

suffering from any indis fast, as is often the case,

Relieve You.

shop, on the farm, at the that your system needs ulating, without intoxi-

What You Need.

pulse is feeble, your faculties waning,

PIANOS, 7 oct. $125, 71 oct. $155; Square Grands, $227. ORGANS, 9 stops, $57; 12 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $85. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from *ten leading makers and 300 different styles*. Join this gigantic club of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at wholesale rates. Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors*. Address for Introduction Sale circulars,

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

THE ALMANAC.

BLUM'S

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC 1880.

JUST PUBLISHED, The Farmer's and Planter's Almanac containing the usual Astronomical calculations, valuable Agricultural matter, Miscellaneous and Humorous reading, Recipes, Government and Public works of North Carolina, Courts of North and South Carolina, and S. West Virginia; Vote of North Carolina, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
Salem, N. C., Oct, 1879.

At the Old Stand!

Mrs. DOUTHIT

respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where can be found one o the choicest and cheapest assortments of

FALL and WINTER MILLINERY,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of

HATS & BONNETS for Ladies & Children,
FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS,
The most complete stock of NOTIONS ever brought to this market.
KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES,
RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND LACES,
LACE SCARFS, RUFFLING, &c., &c.
BUTTONS of all styles.
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS
SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, Children's KNIT HOODS and SACQUES.
UNLAUNDRIED SHIRTS,
FRINGES Silk and Wool.
UMBRELLAS, a good assortment.
Ladies' Children's and Men's Knit Underwear. A variety of JEWELRY.
SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment.
FINE TOILETTE SOAPS.
All the above will be sold
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Fall and Winter of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES

THE UNEDRSIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of

COOKING STOVES AND HEATING STOVES

ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures

always on hand.

ROOFING AND GUTTERING

promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE,

Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times.

J. E. MICKEY.
Salem N,. C., Oct. 24. 1878.

AT THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

In Great Variety,

A large stock of Nursery grown APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS.
Largest stock in the County.
Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.

I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address

N. W. CRAFT,
Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.
August 14, 1879.–33-tf.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon our lands, or to remove anything whatever from the land, unless first having permission from the undersigned,

COOPER & HENDRICKS.
December 9, 1879. tf.

Geo. B. Everitt,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts.

OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Masten.

☞ All business intrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-tf

PIANOS & ORGANS

FROM FACTORY TO PURCHASER.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN AGENT

Ludden & Bates' Grand Introduction Sale continued until Nov. 1, 1880. Only sale of the kind ever successfully carried out in America. 5,000 superb instruments at factory rates for Introduction and Advertisement. New plan of selling: No Agents! No Commission! Instruments shipped direct from Factory to purchaser. 10 to 40 per cent. saved. Agent's rates to all. Only house South selling on this plan. PIANOS, 7 oct. $125, 71 oct. $155; Square Grands, $227. ORGANS, 9 stops, $57; 12 stops, $71; 13 stops, Mirror Top Case, $85. New, handsome, durable. 6 years guarantee. 15 days test trial. Purchasers choice from *ten leading makers and 300 different styles*. Join this gigantic club of 5,000 purchasers and secure an instrument at wholesale rates. Special terms to *Music Teachers, Churches, and Pastors*. Address for Introduction Sale circulars,

LUDDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June, 19 1879.	No. 47. Daily.	No. 45. Daily.	No. 6 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 30 a m	3 35 p m	
" Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 51 p m	
" High Point	7 36 a m	6 05 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	8 05 a m	7 35 p m	
Leave Greensboro	9 10 a m		7 45 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 33 a m		12 36 p m
" Durham	11 02 a m		1 05 a m
" Raleigh	12 15 p m		2 00 a m
Leave	3 30 p m	8 45 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	5 55 p m	9 35 a m	

No. 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro, with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, June 19, 1879.	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5. Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	8 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 40 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave "	3 30 p m		8 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 27 p m		10 45 a m
" Hillsboro	5 19 p m		12 25 p m
" Greensboro	7 33 p m		4 30 p m
Leave "	8 42 p m	7 16 a m	
Arrive High Point	9 14 p m	7 52 a m	
" Salisbury	10 38 p m	9 16 a m	
" Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Greensboro with Salem Branch. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Southand South-west. At Charlotte with C. C. & A. Railroad for all points South and South-east. At Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. Railroad for all points Sotth and South-west.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily except Sunday			9 10 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	10 30 p m
Arrive Salem	"	"	11 10 p m
Leave Salem	"	"	5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville	"	"	5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro	"	"	7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with Trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

Sleep'g Cars Without Change,

Run both ways with Trains Nos. 1 and 2, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta, and both ways on Trains Nos. 3 and 4 between New York and Charlotte via Richmond and Charlotte.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte, and at all principal points South, South-west, West North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen'l Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE!

HAVING been appointed by the Commissioners of Forsyth County, as a Committee to let the building of the fence bounding the Stock Law district, we will receive proposals until February 9, 1880, to build a fence from the point where the Waughtown and Clemmonsville road crosses the South Fork township line and running from there in a North-easterly direction until it strikes the Winston township line and then along the line on the South and East to Middle Fork township. The fence is to be 5 feet high and properly built. If made of rails, good sound old ones can be used.

We will also receive proposals for gates, where the line crosses the public roads; say one across the old Lexington road, one across the Cucumber road, one across the Waughtown and Clemmonsville road, between the latter road and Waughtown, and one across the old Plank road.

Fence and gates to be completed by April 15, 1880. Persons living South and East of Winston township can attach their lands if not in too inconvenient a shape, and such, and all persons interested, can get fuller information by applying to

H. W. FRIES,
WM. BARROW,
HARRISON REED.
Committee.

Jan. 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Addison Stewart, on the 26th day of December, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the said Addison Stewart, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated on or before the 8th day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Pub. Adm'r of Forsyth County.
December 29, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY:

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Emanuel Tesh, on the 2d day of December, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Emanuel Tesh to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK,
Pub. Adm'r of Forsyth County.
December 4, 1879. no50.6t

I. W. DURHAM,

PRACTICAL

Marble-Worker

AND DEALER IN

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES.

WINSTON, N. C.

Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880, there will be cost added to all unpaid corporation taxes, and the same placed in the hands of the officer with authority to collect the same.

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In the still air the music lies unheard;
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To make the music and the beauty needs
The master's touch, the sculptor's chisel keen

Great Master, touch us with thy skillful hand;
Let not the music that is in us die!
Great Sculptor, hew and polish us; nor let
Hidden and lost, Thy form within us lie!

Spare not the stroke! do with us as Thou wilt!
Let there be naught unfinished, broken marred:
Complete Thy purpose, that we may become
Thy perfect image, Thou our God and Lord!

—*Bonar.*

THE WISDOM OF THE HEART.

Moments there are in life—alas, how few!
When, casting cold, prudential doubts aside,
We take a generous impulse for our guide,
And following promptly what the heart thinks best,
Commit to Providence the rest;
Sure that no after-reckoning will arise
Of shame or sorrow, for the heart is wise.
And happy they who thus in faith obey
Their better nature; err sometimes they may,
And some sad thoughts lie heavy in the breast,
Such as by hope deceived are left behind;
But like a shadow they will pass away
From the pure sunshine of the peaceful mind.

—*Southey*

HUMOROUS.

—A man in a rural settlement who has been an inveterate smoker has suddenly and permanently given up the practice. He knocked the ashes of his pipe into a keg of blasting powder.

—The Washington *Capitol* remarks: "Some of our slow subscribers, who may not find our paper in their mail, can understand that its absence is due to their unremitting kindness."

—A captain of a volunteer corps, being doubtful whether he had distributed muskets to all the men, cried: "All of you that are without arms, hold up your hands!"

—"You just take a bottle of my medicine," said a quack doctor to a consumptive, "and you'll never cough again." "Is it so fatal as that," gasped the consumptive.

—"I don't care much about the bugs," said Warmley, to the head of a genteel boarding-house, "but the fact is, madam, I haven't the blood to spare; you see that yourself."

—A disobedient little girl being told by her mother that it was necessary that she should be whipped, said: Well, me; then I suppose I must, but won't you give me some chloroform first?"

—The man or woman who has never loved, hugged, kissed, played with, listened to, or thoroughly spanked a child, has missed the cardinal joys of life.—*New Haven Register.*

—Jonas Saunders, of Indiana, tied a cow's legs to keep her from kicking over the milk, and when she tried to kick she fell over on him and broke his back. There is such a thing as being too smart.

—It is hard to decide which is the more pestilential—the young bore who is forever bragging what he is going to do, or the old bore who is eternally bragging what he has done.

—There is nothing so charming as the innocence of children. "Mamma," said a five year old the other day, "I wish you wouldn't leave me to take care of the baby again. He was so bad I had to eat all the sponge cake and two jars of raspberry jam to amuse him."

—Several men lately swam the Mississippi river above New Orleans, on a wager. A reporter on the race says, "None of them seemed to be putting much effort till it was discovered that an alligator had struck out from shore as a competitor, and then every man did his best to keep the alligator from carrying off the the stakes."

Humor in the Family.

Good humor is rightly reckoned a most valuable aid to happy home life. An equally good and useful faculty is sense of humor, or the capacity to have a little amusement along with the hum-drum care and work of life. We all know how it brightens up things generally to have a lively, witty companion who sees the ridiculous point of things, and who, can turn an annoyance into an occasion for laughter. It does a great deal better to laugh over some domestic mishaps than to cry or scold over them. It is well to turn off an impatient question sometimes, and to regard it from a humorous paint of view, instead of being irritated about it.

"Wife, what is the reason I can never find a clean shirt?" exclaimed a good but rather impatient husband, after rummaging all through the wrong drawer. His wife looked at him steadily for a moment, half inclined to be provoked, then, with a comical look, she said:

"I never could guess conundrums; I give it up." Then he laughed, and they both laughed, and she went and got his shirt, and he felt ashamed of himself and kissed her, and then she felt happy; and so what might have been an occasion for unkind feelings and hard words became just the contrary, all through the little vein of humor that cropped out to the surface.

Some children have a peculiar faculty for giving a humorous turn to things when they are reproved. It is just as well oftentimes to laugh things off as to scold them off. Laughter is better than tears. Let us have a little more of it at home.

Lutheran.

AGRICULTURAL.

Old Folks on the Farm.

The tenacity with which the veteran farmers stick to their farms not only, but to the actual work on them, is one of the most interesting subjects for the student of social characteristics. A "retired" farmer, living on a small income in the country village, with nothing to do but to higgle over his purchases and growl at the taxes, is a proper object of pity.

Happy the man whose younger kinsmen will carry on the old farm, and let him work or not as he pleases—giving him an easy chair by the warmest corner of the fire place in winter, and a shady nook on the veranda wherein to nod over his newspaper and play with his grand children in summer. Thrice happy the good farm wife whose daughter, or daughter's daughter, reserves the best ground-floor room for her, and carries on the work herself—all the while pleasing "mother" with the belief that she is still doing it as she did for half-a-hundred years. How sweet and placid the dear old face, as she goes with feeble steps to kitchen and dairy "looking arter things!" She knows how many chickens there are, and when the speckled hen ought to come off; she passes judgment on the new cow, and gives that finishing touch to the butter which won the first premium at the county fair so many years ago. She "goes to meetin'" with a regularity that shames her children, and passes gently down the farther slope of the hill of life serenely happy amid accustomed scenes and familiar faces. What hampered village existence would be so good for her as that? It is poor work, transplanting old trees.

There is, we think a danger that the old men on the farm will work too much. The gritty American farmer gives up hard; and in the hurry of work, or from thoughtlessness of younger men, the old frames are often overtaxed. Enforced idleness is very often the beginning of the end with men whose whole lives have been spent in activities. But "taking it easy" won't hurt them. Make "laying off," and lighter cares around the house so natural and easy for them that they will never know it was planned. The younger generations should take good care of the elder, for from the present outlook, it is doubtful if grandparents are so plenty fifty years hence.—*Golden Rule.*

A New Weather Theory.

Rev. Henry Roe, of England, sends to the London *Times* a new theory of the weather. He claims to have determined by careful observations, covering nearly thirty years, that dry and wet periods succeed one another in alternate waves of nearly equal length. Not that this equality of duration is absolute, or that the wave of one period is exactly the same *fac simile* of that of a corresponding period at an earlier or later time: but there is enough of regularity and uniformity about the waues to make the family likeness clearly discernible to any eye that looks for it. These periods extend over three whole years for each, and the following simple rules will enable any one to work out the several cycles of years for himself:

1. When the number representing any given year is even and exactly divisible by three, that year is the middle one of three cold and wet summers.

2. When the number representing the year is odd and divisible by three, then that year is the middle one of a triad of dry and hot summers. After testing by these rules the successive seasons of the past twenty-seven years, and finding the fact to conform to the theory, Mr. Roe predicts that 1881 will be the middle one in a triad of hot and dry summers. What relations these dry and wet periods have (if any) to the recognized cycles of sun spots he has not made out; nor does any examination of recent seasons confirm the alleged harmony of theory with fact.

How A Boy Became Interested In Farming.

I would like to tell how I became interested in farming. We always have had plenty of agricultural papers lying about and as I read them I became interested in poultry. When I was eight years old I bought the fowls of my father, and then I kept a strict account of the receipts and expenses. The first year I think I made about thirty dollars profit; since then I have always had the care of them and find them profitable. I would like to tell another thing used to interest me. Father would give my brother and myself each a piece of ground, one or two rods square, and give us what we could raise on it to buy books and papers with. We would try and see which could raise the largest crop, and so we became interested in gardening. The first year I raised onions, and had nearly or quite seven dollars worth on one rod square. My onions yielded much better where they were sowed very thick and thinned to about four inches apart. We not only became interested in our work, but we earned enough to buy all our papers, and felt better satisfied with them because we had earned them ourselves.
—C. Dean, *in Connecticut Farmer.*

—During the month of December 1879, the Houston & Bro., of Greensboro, bought 7871 Rabbit skins, 14 Mink skins, 80 Muskrat skins, 38 Raccoon skins, 343 Opposum, 2 Fox, and 1 Otter skin. This firm shipped during the same month, 1954 dozen of Eggs, 1201 dressed Rabbits, 478 Chickens, 20,000 lbs of Rags, and 400,000 Shingles.—*Patriot.*

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☞ Those at a distance will be amply repaid by a visit to our Store. ☜

In the selection of Goods the interest of the customer is kept constantly in view, knowing that taking care of those who buy of us is equivalent to taking care of ourselves, that is, winning our customers' confidence and their continued patronage.

Respectfully,
J. BLICKENDERFER.